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## THE BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, JULY 1 1864.

[BY REQUEST.]

### RICHMOND ON THE JAMES.

A soldier boy from Bourbon, lay gasping on the field,  
When the battle shock was over and the foe was  
forced to yield;  
He fell a youthful hero, before the foe's aim,  
On a blood red field near Richmond, near Rich-  
mond on the James.

But one still stood beside him, his comrade in  
the fray,  
They had been friends together, in boyhood  
happy day,  
And side by side had struggled o'er fields of  
blood and flame,  
To part that eve near Richmond, near Richmond  
on the James.

He said "I charge thee comrade, the friend in  
days of yore,  
Of the far, far distant dear ones, that I shall see  
no more,  
Though scarce my lips can whisper, their dear  
well known names,  
To bear to them my blessing, from Richmond on  
the James.

"Bear my good sword to my brother; and the  
badge upon my breast,  
To the young and gentle sister, that I used to love  
the best;  
But one look from my forehead, give the mother  
still that dreams  
Of her soldier boy near Richmond, near Rich-  
mond on the James.

"Oh I would that mother's arms were thrown  
around me now,  
That her gentle hands could linger, one moment  
on my brow;  
But I know that she is praying where our bless-  
ed health-light gleams,  
For her soldier's safe return, from Richmond on  
the James.

"But on my heart, dear comrade, close lay those  
nut brown braids,  
Of one that was the fairest of all the village  
maids;  
We were to have been wedded, but death the  
bridegroom claims,  
And she is far, that loves me, from Richmond on  
the James.

"Oh does the pale face haunt her, dear friend,  
that looks on thee,  
r is she laughing, singing in careless girlish  
glee?  
It may be that she is joyous and loves but joyous  
themes,  
Nor dreams her lover's bleeding, near Richmond  
on the James.

"Again, I know dear comrade, thou'lt miss me  
for awhile,  
When their faces and all that love thee, again  
on thee shall smile,  
Again thou'lt be the foremost in all their youth-  
ful games,  
But I shall lie near Richmond, near Richmond  
on the James."

And far from all that loved him, that youthful  
soldier sleeps,  
Unknown among the thousands, of those his  
country weeps;  
But no higher heart, nor braver than his, at sun-  
set beams,  
Was laid that eve near Richmond, near Rich-  
mond on the James.

The land is filled with mourning, from hall and  
cot left lone,  
We miss the dear well known faces that used to  
greet our own;  
And long poor wives and mothers shall weep  
and titled dames,  
To hear the name of Richmond, of Richmond on  
the James.

WOODLAWN, Bath co., Ky., April 11, '64.

Undoubtedly woman is heaven's utter-  
most work.

The lady who tried to read by the light  
of other days, subsequently took a lamp.

Why are Government horses like the  
Secretary of State? Because they are often  
brand (I)ed.

Thompson says that a "wider" is a mar-  
ried woman who's got no husband, Ko's he's  
dead, and a widower is a fellow as runs after  
widows.

Jacob says that the reason why the girls  
are most anxious to marry when the days  
are shortest, is that then the nights are the  
longest.

The strongest man feels the influence of  
woman's gentlest thoughts, as the mightiest  
oak quivers in the softest breeze.

The mother of one of the young ladies  
killed by the explosion at Washington has  
died of a broken heart.

"Why does father call mother honey?"  
asked a boy of his elder brother. "Caut,"  
told, "except its because she has a large comb  
in her head."

## A Canadian Review of the Campaign of 1864—How the Military Situation Looks to a Foreigner—The Federal Campaign of 1864.

[From the Montreal Telegraph.]

So far, the Federal campaign of 1864 has  
failed more completely than any of its pre-  
decessors. The various movements have  
been sufficiently developed to enable us to  
speak positively of the general plan; the  
design was of magnificent proportions, the  
forces and material employed immensities;  
the results have been many disasters, numerous  
repulses, frightful waste of life and treasure,  
and not a single victory.

The grand objective point of the design  
was the isolation and capture of Richmond.  
The operations in the Southwest were de-  
signed to assist this object. Banks in North-  
western Louisiana and Smith in Southern Arkan-  
sas were directed to clear the right bank of  
the Mississippi by an advance with forces  
supposed to be sufficient to defeat the Con-  
federates in those States, destroy them or  
drive them into Texas; thus leaving the  
Father of Waters free, and preventing any  
co-operation between the enemy east and  
west of the Mississippi. Later a small force  
was to issue from Vicksburg and march to-  
wards Selma, threatening the Confederate  
army in Georgia, under Johnston in the  
flank and rear; Sherman with the main west-  
ern army was to break up at Chattanooga,  
and move rapidly toward Atlanta in the  
hope of defeating Johnston and capturing  
that important arsenal and depot or at least  
preventing any reinforcements being sent  
from that quarter to Lee, while Sturgis was  
to move from Memphis towards Chattanooga,  
covering Sherman's communications and  
preventing any dangerous interruption of  
his supplies. Northward through Tennes-  
see and Kentucky the railways were guarded  
by large bodies of Western Militia called  
out for a hundred days service. The forces  
employed in these operations numbered  
fully 250,000 men, of whom one-half were  
under Sherman's immediate command.

At the beginning of May, Grant proposed  
to break up at Culpepper where he lay a  
few miles north of Lee, move rapidly by his  
left, east and south, to the junction of the  
Fredericksburg and Richmond, and Virginia  
Central Railways, thus getting between Lee  
and Richmond, and threatening that city  
from the north-west, while Sigel was to ad-  
vance down the Shenandoah, and with the  
co-operation of Crook and Averill, destroy  
Lee's communication with Western Virginia  
and Tennessee, capture Lynchburg and the  
supplies gathered there, and to break up the  
railway lines west of Richmond. Simul-  
taneously Butler and Smith were to ascend  
the James River, destroy the Petersburg  
railway, and capture that city, break up the  
Danville and Richmond line and isolate and  
threaten the Confederate capital from the  
south. "The best laid schemes of mice and  
men gang oft a-gley." In the West, Sher-  
man, by dint of numbers made respectable  
progress; Johnston compelled him however,  
to pay dearly for every mile of advance,  
fighting him wherever the ground was favor-  
able, inflicting immense losses on him at  
trifling cost; dexterously evading all his  
flanking movements; thrashing him hand-  
somerly at Resaca and Dallas, and finally  
bringing him to a stand still north of  
Marietta, where the two armies now con-  
front each other, Johnston offering battle,  
and Sherman seeking to avoid it.

The co-operating expeditions in this quar-  
ter have all miscarried. In the Trans-Missis-  
sippi district Banks and Smith were de-  
feated with enormous loss in men, guns and  
materials; 13,000 prisoners, 27 armed steam-  
ers, 53 guns, and over 2,000  
wagons were among the trophies of the vic-  
tory in this campaign. The political re-  
sults were the recovery by the Confederates  
of the whole of the States of Texas, Arkan-  
sas and Louisiana, except New Orleans, Little  
Rock, and a few garrisoned posts.

The expedition which went out from  
Vicksburg was repulsed and driven back;  
that which issued from Memphis was de-  
cisively defeated, with the loss of more than  
half its numbers, and nearly all its arms,  
artillery and material. With the exception  
of a few armed posts, the Confederates have  
recovered the whole of the Mississippi, and  
the river of that name is again blockaded;  
communication is established once more  
between the sections of the Confederacy, and  
men and supplies freely pass from one side  
to the other. Morgan has made a success-  
ful raid into Kentucky, and Forrest is mov-  
ing in force against the Federal depots and  
lines of communication in Tennessee, while  
Wheeler is effectually stopping transporta-  
tion between Sherman and his base of sup-  
plies and grand depot at Chattanooga.

In the East the campaign has been but  
little more successful. Sigel was defeated,  
and Hunter, his successor, with his con-  
junctors, has accomplished nothing more than  
tearing up a few miles of railway, and ra-  
vaging the country through which they  
passed.

Butler and Smith were defeated with  
heavy loss, and compelled to retreat to  
Bermuda Hundred, under cover of the  
fire of the gunboats.

Sheridan's raid, first to destroy the rail-  
way communications north of Richmond,  
and next to co-operate with Hunter, Crook  
and Averill, failed completely, effecting  
little beyond the exhaustion of the remain-  
der. And this brings us to the operations of  
the Eastern army under Grant and Meade.

At the beginning of May the grand army  
of the Potomac lay around Culpepper; the  
army of Virginia, under Lee, was in the  
neighborhood of Orange Court House, its  
left resting on that place, and its right ex-  
tended eastward toward Fredericksburg  
watching the fords of the Rappahannock,  
the wagons of the whole force packed, and the men  
ready to move at a moment's notice to the  
threatened point. The Federal force under  
Meade's command numbers, as near as can  
be ascertained, 210,000 men, irrespective of  
Burnside's Corps, and consisted of the First,  
Second, Third Fifth and Sixth army Corps,  
which had been consolidated into three  
called Second, Fifth and Sixth; the Fifth  
was commanded by Hancock, the Sixth by  
Warren, and the Sixth by Sedgwick; Burn-  
side had the Ninth to act as a reserve. At  
daybreak on the 4th of May, Grant broke

up at Culpepper, and marched southeast for  
Germania and Ely's Forde, where pontoons  
had been laid, and crossed the Rappahannock  
without resistance; Burnside remaining be-  
hind to cover the trains, and by a show of  
force to disguise the movement from the  
enemy as long as possible.

As soon as the movement was pronoun-  
ced Lee moved east by north to intercept  
the Federals on the Spottsylvania road in  
column of march. The second corps under  
Hancock having the advance on the morn-  
ing of the 5th, had got past the intersection  
of the two roads from Orange Court House  
on the Spottsylvania pike, by which the  
Confederates were advancing, and was push-  
ing rapidly southward; but the head of the  
Confederate columns came upon the flank  
of the following Federal corps now joined  
by Burnside, who had marched all night,  
and threatened to cut the army in two.—  
Grant did not know that the advance con-  
sisted of only a few weak brigades, the  
dense jungle of the Wilderness concealed the  
magnified numbers; the Confederates  
attacked him with great vigor, and he be-  
lieved that Lee and his whole army were  
on his flank. He hastily determined that  
his scheme to get past Lee's left flank, and  
into his rear had failed, and that the only  
course was to halt and give battle. Hancock  
was recalled, the trains hurried to-  
ward Chancellorsville, and the line of battle  
formed west of the road leading south-  
ward to Spottsylvania, and on either side of  
the two intersecting roads from Orange  
Court House, by which the Confederates  
were advancing.

Thus the Confederate advance, only two  
divisions strong, found itself engaged with  
four immensely strong army corps of the  
enemy; in its hands was the safety of the  
whole army, and if need be it must perish  
to a man to secure time to concentrate. No-  
bly did they do their duty; with a persist-  
ence, heroism and devotion never excelled,  
if ever equalled in war, they devoted them-  
selves. Deploying in the chancellors, taking  
advantage of the cover of timber on either  
side of the roads, they prepared to die.—  
The Federals attacked in massive columns,  
charging up the road and across the open  
glades; the Confederates behind their cover  
opposed a thin gray line, which, had, the  
ground been open, would have been swept  
away like chaff; but now almost secure from  
danger, that thin line kept up a rolling fire,  
its bullets crashed through the dense array  
of the enemy, searching it from right to  
left, front to rear; shattered by a  
terrible slaughter, impeded by their  
dead and wounded, again and again were  
the Federal columns driven back in utter  
route, leaving the ground absolutely piled  
with dead. But it is not our intention to  
follow the fortunes of corps, or the surge  
of each individual combat; but to deal with  
results. For two days the battle raged with  
varying success, closing on the second with  
decisive advantage to the Confederates.—  
All the Federal attacks have been defeated,  
the Confederate army had concentrated, the  
artillery and baggage trains were well on the  
way to Spottsylvania; the Federal attempt  
to turn Lee's flank had failed and the latter  
satisfied with such results, all he had been  
fighting for, proceeded to take up a new  
position, covering his communication with  
Richmond.

As this movement was begun on the eve-  
ning of the 6th, Gordon finding that his  
flank lapped Grant's left, made an attack  
upon it, drove it across the main road in  
utter rout, and brought the Federal army to  
the verge of ruin. Germania Ford road was  
lost, and the success being followed up,  
Grant's defeat at Wilderness would have  
been as complete as Hooker's at Chancellors-  
ville. But the Confederate army was al-  
ready on its march to Spottsylvania, and  
could not be recalled in time to take ad-  
vantage of the event. The Federals passed  
an unpleasant night their line of battle was  
withdrawn and concentrated, and in the  
darkness ax and spade were applied throw-  
ing defenses to break the assault they an-  
ticipated on the morrow. The morning  
broke upon their trepidation, and found  
them watching, digging and chopping; all  
night long their trains had toiled toward  
Fredericksburg, now looked to as a place  
of retreat; noon came, and still no attack,  
a reconnaissance was pushed forward and it  
was found that the enemy had disappeared.  
Grant immediately telegraphed a decisive  
victory, the enemy routed and flying in  
every direction. Hancock pursuing, and  
the usual Federal embellishments. That  
night, Saturday the 7th, the whole line fol-  
lowed on Lee's track, leaving its dead un-  
buried, those of its wounded ungathered,  
to die miserably in the Wilderness, and  
its field hospitals to the mercy of the foe.—  
Six weeks afterward parties were sent out  
to recover the survivors of one of the most  
cruel abandonments in the history of war-  
fare; some hundreds of the wounded were  
found in reaching the bank of the Potomac  
and attracted attention, but many hundreds  
more perished slowly by the most horrible  
deaths, hunger, thirst, and the mortifica-  
tion of wounds, in the glades and jungles of  
the Wilderness.

After a severe encounter on Sunday, the  
8th, Federal Corps was severely punished,  
both armies again confronted each other,  
the Confederates facing north, and the Fed-  
erals south. In the center was Spottsylva-  
nia, through which west and east ran the  
road from Catharpen to Bowling Green,  
south the road to Richmond over the Po-  
river to the rear; in front looking north  
where the Brock, Pine Grove and Fredericks-  
burg roads, diverging from the left, center  
and right of the town and the communica-  
tions in the rear was the Confederate army  
strongly posted, and opposed to them the  
four Federal corps d'armee forming the seg-  
ment facing inward, as the Confederates  
formed a small semi-circular facing outward.  
Lee wanted time for his wounded and  
trains to retire on Richmond, and he fought  
to obtain it. So far he had not lost a gun  
or a wagon, and he had carried off all his  
wounded. His total loss in the battles of  
the Wilderness, killed, wounded and miss-  
ing, was only 6,000; while the enemy had  
been weakened by a loss of over 45,000; the  
disparity being occasioned by the dense  
columns of the Federals charging over open  
ground, while the Confederate line fought

nearly all the time in the screen of a dense  
forest. In the battles in front of Spottsyl-  
vania the Confederates had the same and  
greater advantages; they were posted on  
hills, covered with timber; the Federals had  
to advance across clear ground, exposed to  
the sweep of batteries firing point blank into  
their masses. Grant attacked on the 10th,  
and fighting continued every day until the  
19th; the only result favorable to the  
Federal was the assault of the latter on the  
11th, with a thousand prisoners, the advan-  
tage which was neutralized immediately by  
the recapture of the ground lost; and the  
surprise of the right on Thursday morning  
under cover of a dense fog, which cost the  
Confederates between two and three thou-  
sand men, and eighteen guns. The ground  
lost necessitated a concentration, which im-  
mediately took place. Having successfully  
resisted every attempt to force his position,  
and secured his trains, on the 19th, Lee,  
under cover of a furious assault on Grant's  
right, withdrew across the Po, and retired  
to North Ann. Here he again halted, and  
gave battle; for three days Grant hurled his  
forces upon him to be rolled back with ter-  
rible slaughter; then he sickened of his  
pledge "to fight it out on this line if it takes  
all summer." Hitherto Lee had succeeded  
in keeping open his communication south  
and west, and Grant saw that if he was to  
succeed in planting himself to the north of  
Richmond, and thus cutting Lee off from it,  
he must fight with the legs instead of the  
arms of his soldiers. He had been obliged  
by the loss of the Germania Ford road to  
abandon his base at Culpepper and establish  
it at Fredericksburg; his failure at Spottsyl-  
vania threw him back from this on Port  
Royal; and now he determined to cut loose  
from it, and try a race for Richmond by  
Hanover Town, with a new base at White  
House above the confluence of the  
Pamunkey with York River. He moved  
rapidly to the south-east, but the enemy  
had the shorter line, and when he turned  
west and attempted to reach the north of  
Richmond in this direction, he found Lee in  
front of him ready to give battle. In the  
morning Smith had been detached with  
the Eighteenth Corps from Butler's com-  
mand, and sent by water down the James,  
and up the York River, to White House to  
re-enforce Grant, and the supplies of the  
army followed.

There was severe fighting in the neigh-  
borhood of Bethesda Church, until the 30th,  
with the general result that all the efforts  
of the Federals to force their way to the north  
of Richmond by Mechanicsville were de-  
feated; and Grant again began moving south-  
east to find a more vulnerable point, fight-  
ing again at Coal Harbor on the 31st, and  
on the 1st and 2d of June, with no better  
success. The Federal army, having now  
reached Gaines' Mill, its line of battle cross-  
ing the ground occupied by Stonewall Jack-  
son when he crumpled up McClellan. On  
the 3rd of June the Confederates made a  
furious attack on the Federal right and cen-  
ter, the result of which was the withdrawal  
of Grant's army to James River on the 14th,  
and the abandonment of the White House.  
The withdrawal was managed with much  
skill, the Confederates not pursuing, but  
guarding the bridge over the Chickahominy  
east of Richmond, and massing their forces  
on the left bank of the James, covering the  
city from the southeast in anticipation that  
Grant would make for Malvern Hill with  
the design of reaching Richmond from that  
quarter. Had he done so he would have  
expanded himself to a blow which could  
not have failed to be fatal. But the  
Federal commander had no stomach for an-  
other fight with Lee on ground of that Gen-  
eral choosing, and hoped to secure by sur-  
prise in another field the success which had  
eluded him on this. The object of the  
campaign, a lodgement in force north of  
Richmond, was given up for an attempt  
from the south. Troops were moved rap-  
idly across James River, and as soon as land-  
ed, marched at once on Petersburg, only  
garrisoned by a few companies of militia.—  
Before the point of attack was developed,  
and Lee could send reinforcements, the out-  
er line of defenses was carried, with 13 guns,  
14 of which were recaptured the same day,  
but much of the ground lost was not recov-  
ered. Simultaneously with this attack, Butler  
sailed out from his intrenchments, seized  
and began destroying the railway between  
Petersburg and Richmond, but was inter-  
rupted in his work, defeated, and driven  
back with heavy loss. On the morning of  
the 16th Petersburg was in the greatest  
danger; when the sun went down it was  
safe. Beauregard was there with all army,  
and Lee was on the right bank of the James,  
his left resting on Fort Darling, and his  
right on the Appomattox, his guns com-  
manding the right flank of the Federal ad-  
vances before Petersburg.

The attempt to take Petersburg by assault  
have been repulsed with great slaughter;  
the Federals admitted up to Wednesday last  
a loss of ten thousand men; their actual loss  
is probably double that number; and if this  
covers it, it is the first time they have come  
so near the truth. Of recent operations  
before the city we know nothing more than  
that they have culminated in disaster after  
disaster, the latest being the repulse of an  
advance by the left toward the Richmond  
and Weldon Railway with a loss, according  
to their own accounts, of five guns and 2,000  
prisoners, and the apparent abandonment  
of the siege.

A new series of operations is announced  
on the left bank of the James River, the  
only point yet untried, and by some deemed  
the weakest; but there is little reason to  
suppose that the enterprise of reducing  
Richmond from this quarter will be more  
successful than those that preceded it.  
So far, we repeat, the campaign has  
failed at all points; the Federal armies have  
been hurled to certain slaughter with a  
cold heartedness worse than devilish. No  
general ever exhibited so great an indiffer-  
ence to the lives of his soldiers as Grant;  
no general ever achieved as little by such  
sacrifice. It is impossible to say that his  
army has not fought well, and endured all  
the hardships, dangers and labors of the  
campaign with heroism and docility. They  
were directed by a butcher, and opposed by  
the greatest general of his or any other  
age. Posterity will rank Gen. Lee above

Wellington or Napoleon, before Saxe or  
Turenne, above Marlborough or Frederick,  
before Alexander or Caesar. Careful of the  
lives of his men, fertile in resource, a pro-  
found tactician, gifted with the swift intu-  
ition which enables a commander to dis-  
cern the purpose of his enemy, and the pow-  
er of rapid combination which enables him  
to oppose to it a prominent resistance;  
modest, frugal, self-denying, void of arro-  
gance or self-assertion; trusting nothing to  
chance; among men noble as the noblest, in  
the lofty dignity of the Christian gentle-  
man; among patriots less self-seeking, and  
as pure as Washington; and among soldiers  
combining the religious simplicity of Hav-  
elock, with the genius of Napoleon, the he-  
roism of Bayard and Sydney, and the un-  
flinching, never faltering duty Wellington.

If this great soldier had at his command  
the forces and material against which he is  
called on to contend, the superiority on land,  
and the supremacy on water, in six months  
the whole Federal States would be prostrate  
at his feet. As it is, he has made his own  
name, and that of the Confederacy he serves,  
immortal.

In estimating the future prospects of the  
campaign, it must be born in mind that the  
Federal army is being rapidly reduced in  
numbers. Its losses in Virginia since the  
4th of May cannot be estimated at less than  
one hundred thousand; it is being also re-  
duced by the return of the three years and  
two years men, whose terms are daily ex-  
piring. By this means over fifty thousand  
men will be withdrawn from the Army of  
the Potomac alone before the close of the  
next month, and these are the best troops  
in it. The term of the one hundred days  
men expires also during next month. The  
Army of the Potomac, which at the com-  
mencement of May numbered with its co-  
operating corps in Virginia, over 300,000  
men; is now less than 200,000. The re-  
duction of the Confederate force has cer-  
tainly not been more than one fourth of this.  
General Sherman's loss in Georgia has also  
been excessively heavy. For the next three  
months the climate will fight against the  
Federals; already in Virginia (the Federal  
troops) are suffering severely from this cause  
from this cause. In the attack on Rich-  
mond the hope of the co-operation of the  
Federal fleet appears to have been abandon-  
ed; vessels are sunk across the stream be-  
low Ft. Darling, which equally prevent the  
descent of the Confederate rams, and the  
ascent of the Federal gunboats.

On the whole, the situation of the Con-  
federates is more hopeful than at any pre-  
vious period of the struggle. They never  
were stronger men and material; the gloom  
of previous disasters has been dispelled by  
long uninterrupted success in every quarter.  
To restore their strength, the Federals must  
soon resort to another conscription, a dan-  
gerous experiment at this time, which may  
fail, and in failing terminate the war.

**CURE FOR A FELX.**—As soon as the part  
begins to swell, get the tincture of lobelia  
and wrap the part affected with cloth,  
saturate it thoroughly with tincture, and the  
felon is dead. An old physician says he has  
known this to cure in scores of cases, and it  
never fails if applied in season.

**HOW TO PREPARE TOMATOES.**—The fol-  
lowing method of preparing tomatoes, for the  
table, we are assured by one who has made  
the experiment, is superior to anything yet  
discovered for the preparation of that ex-  
cellent vegetable. Take good ripe tomatoes,  
cut them in slices and sprinkle over them  
finely pulverized white sugar; then add  
clarified wine sufficient to cover them. To-  
matoes are mostly prepared in this way  
with diluted vinegar, but the clarified wine  
imparts to them a richer and more pleasant  
flavor, more nearly resembling the straw-  
berry than anything else.

We protest against Butler being called a  
"Beast," as that is a base insult to the Brute  
creation.—Hamilton (O.) Telegraph.

A Republic paper says: "We see the  
hand of Providence in the re-nomination  
of Mr. Lincoln." But people who have a  
great deal better vision than you, see the  
cloven foot of Satan in it.

Fine sensibilities are like woodbines, deli-  
cious luxuries of beauty to twist round  
solid, upright stem of understanding; but  
very poor things if they are left to creep  
along the ground.

A bride's veil, worn the other day at a  
Paris wedding, cost \$20,000. Jimminy!

Straw-hats are making in Paris of rice  
straw, without any crown, the place of the  
crown being supplied by two falls of lace  
veiling the hair.

A buck nigger, rejoicing in the name of  
Henry W. Johnson, was admitted to the  
bar, to practice law, in Rochester, N. Y.,  
last week.

In Europe more than twelve millions of  
acres are devoted to the grape culture, and  
the wine produced (estimated at 500 per  
gallon) yields annually \$1,600,000,000.

The new Russian railway, which is to  
connect Moscow with Sebastopol, as a free  
port, will cost \$24,000,000.

If we had not within ourselves the prin-  
ciples of bliss, we could not become blest.  
The grain of heaven lies in the breast as the  
germ of the blossom lies in the shut seed.

It is a foolish idea that we must lie down  
and die, because we are old. Who is old?  
Not the man of energy; nor the day labor-  
er in science, art or benevolence; but he on-  
ly who suffers his energies to waste away,  
and the springs of life to become motion-  
less.

The tongue blessing God without the  
heart is but a tinkling cymbal; the heart  
blessing God without the tongue is sweet  
but still music; both in concert make that  
harmony which fills and delights heaven  
and earth.

Women's love for military officers is gen-  
erally uniform.

## Amusing Proverbs About Women.

As the good man saith, so say we; but as  
the good woman saith, so it must be.

A woman and a greyhound must be small  
in the waist.

A little house well filled, a little land  
well tilled, and a little wife well willed.

All women are good; good for something  
or good for nothing.

A virtuous woman, though ugly, is the  
ornament of the house.

An obedient wife commands her husband.  
A man of straw is worth a woman of gold.

A woman's work is never at an end.  
A good wife is the workmanship of a  
good husband.

When the good man's from home, the  
good wife's table is soon spread.

A man's best fortune—or his worst—is a  
wife.

An enemy to beauty is a foe to nature.  
All are good lasses; but where comes the  
ill wives from?

A woman conceals what she knows not.  
A lass that has many wooers oft fares the  
worse.

A man must ask his wife leave to thrive.  
Fools are wise men in the affairs of wo-  
men.

Every man can tame a shrew but he that  
has her.

Ladies will sooner pardon want of sense  
than want of manners.

Bare walls make gadding housewives.  
You may know a foolish woman by her  
snuff.

Women are wise on a sudden; fools on  
premeditation.

Beauty will buy no beef.  
Choose a wife rather by your ear, than  
your eye.

Many blame the wife for their own thrift-  
less life.

Protriness makes no potage.  
While the tall maid is stooping, the lit-  
tle one hath swept the house.

Women laugh when they can, and weep  
when they will.

Beauty in women is like the flower in  
spring; but virtue is like the stars of heaven,  
Women grow bad are worse than men;  
because the corruption of the best turns to  
the worst.

Beauties without fortunes have sweet-  
hearts plenty, but husbands none at all.  
Beauty is no inheritance.

Fire dresses the meat, and not a smart  
lass.

Far-fetched, and dear-bought, is good for  
the ladies.

Three women and a goose make a mar-  
ket.

There is many a good wife that can't  
sing and dance well.

The society of ladies is a school of po-  
liteness.

The rich widow cries with one eye and  
rejoice with the other.

He that tells his wife news is but newly  
married.



# THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
ROSS & ROSSER,  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, JULY 21, 1864.

**THE NEWS.**—The dispatches are extremely barren of any intelligence. With the Army of the East, matters at latest advices remained quiet.

Gold closed in New York Tuesday, at \$275.

The Detroit Tribune says that quite a number of rebel emissaries are now recruiting in Canada. Toronto seems to be their headquarters. At Windsor, Major St. Lawrence, chief in the business, obtained over fifty recruits in a few days, chiefly from among rebel soldiers who have escaped from Union prisons.

The Indianapolis Journal says that in case the President calls for 300,000 more men, Indiana's quota will be about 14,000, from which we will deduct our excess of 8,500, leaving the actual number to raise about 5,500. Of this number 2,500 will be drawn from deficient townships, and 3,000 will be drawn from all the townships of the State, in proportion to the number liable to draft in the respective townships.

Michigan has now about four and a half million of sheep. Her wool crop is estimated 12,009,000 pounds.

The crop prospects at the West are represented as very good now, the recent rains having been of great service to them. The farmers now are more anxious about the scarcity of labor than of rain.

The pursuit of the rebel raiders in Maryland has been abandoned, and they will probably succeed in reaching Lynchburg, Virginia. Their train consisted of all kinds of vehicles, and was a mile long. They had over 7,000 head of cattle, and they had sent large droves through previously.

It is said that the Government has ascertained that the strength of the rebel invaders of Maryland was about 12,000.

A letter from Paris in a Berlin paper contains the suggestions that the German people should at once send some fast steamers, each one of them armed with some five or six heavy rifled guns, to the North American ports to prey upon the British commerce in the event of a war.

The quota for Hamilton county, Ohio, under the draft law, is 5,000 men. This is one out of every seven voters in the county.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 13th says it is not improbable that Sherman will take Atlanta.

A conscription of 500,000 men for the army is on the 5th of September by Lincoln.

Barnum has a machine for fanning his audience which cost him \$6,000 and keeps them as cool as a cucumber.

The whole quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation from January 1st to July 9th, 1864, was 1,817,651 bushels. The whole quantity inspected during the same time in 1863, 1,872,674. Decrease, 155,023.

Another fire occurred in Louisville last Monday, which destroyed a corn mill and other property to the estimated amount of \$50,000, most of which was covered with insurance.

**A SINGULAR SCENE.**—The *Revue*, an English paper, describes a singular scene. Some cotton has lately been imported into Farrington, where the mills have been closed for a considerable time. The people, who were previously in the deepest distress, went out to meet the cotton, the women went over the bales and kissed them and finally sang the doxology over the welcome importation.

M. de Pulsky, one of the chiefs of the Hungarian revolution in 1849, who accompanied Kossuth to this country and made a most favorable impression while here, has been permitted by the Austrian Government to return to Hungary, and his forfeit estates have been returned to him.

The report of the removal of General Butler from his command in the field is true. He has been ordered to return to duty at Fortress Monroe.

An English Gentleman writes a letter for the *Manchester Guardian* in which he declares that "from the hour he put his foot on the soil of the United States he was everywhere dogged by Mr. Lincoln's spies." Bette had said that he was spied by Lincoln's dogs.

The poor man who receives twelve dollars a week for his labor is now paid in a "Republican" currency which is not worth only five dollars. That is, he really receives only five dollars for his weeks work instead of twelve. This man cannot support his family. What is he to do? The Republicans intend to drive him into the army, where he is to be shot for the sake of negroes. Who will take care of his family.

The brave men who fight in this war and shed their blood, are paid in depreciated paper; two dollars and a half of which will only buy one dollar in gold. The rich capitalist who lends money to the Government gets his pay in gold. We have two kinds of currency—one of gold for the wealthy capitalist, and the other, paper, for the sold and the laborer.

On Monday afternoon, the 11th inst., a portion of this county was visited by a perfect avalanche of rain, sweeping fencibles, trees and growing corn in its course, doing immense damage in newly ploughed fields. It seems to have been but little over 2 1/2 or 3 miles wide. The old town of Washington was in its course, other portions of the county, north and south of its course, had no rain and at this present writing, some particular localities are suffering with drought.

CHARLES B. PEARCE, Esq., had two stacks of Clover Hay burnt by lightning, on his farm near the fair grounds, one day last week.

**PROVISIONS GROWING SCARCER.**—Capt. JAMES H. DWINE, of this County, had sold a valuable three year old South Down Buck to some gentleman in Southern Kentucky, for future delivery, at fifty dollars. Some rogues or rogues entered his pasture, on Sunday night, the 17th of July, penned his flock, by building a temporary fence, captured the Buck, butchered him on the premises, leaving the head, entrails and pelt, and bore away the dressed carcass, the bold thief even committed in this community. This daring act coupled with the fact that divers lots of Bacon have been stolen from our farmers of late, shows that some one is suffering from high prices.

**OAT CROP.**—The Oat Crop of this region is the very best raised for years. Many fields where winter wheat was frozen out, were ploughed up and sown to this crop.

**TIMOTHY AND CLOVER HAY.**—Our Farmers are now busy cutting and securing this very valuable crop. The yield is a full average. By the aid of the latest improved mowers, the work is being rapidly and well done. Among the most successful machines, we notice Ball's Patent, Manufactured at Canton, and Hubbard's, of Cleveland, they are perfect in their operations.

**SUCKING MULES.**—As the season for operation in this class of Stock is near at hand, we are enabled to note that they are generally of excellent quality; and grazing being good, they are quite forward and well grown. From the well known feeding qualities and high grade of Mason County Mules, we expect to be able to report some extraordinary sales of this Stock the coming fall.

**Stock Hogs.**—Are very scarce and very high. With the present Corn prospect, the lack of good feeding Hogs will be severely felt by our enterprising farmers. Would it not be good policy to make an effort to draw a supply from other regions.

**The Rebel Raiders.**—The Frederick correspondent of the New York World, who saw rebels at this place in speaking of them says:

**HOW THEY LOOK AND TALK.**—The men look healthy, and are well clothed, and say that they have had plenty to eat for the last year. They seem to be in good spirits and confident of final success, and were a good deal interested to know if Old Abe or Fremont was to be the next President.

They have a very poor opinion of Grant as a military commander, but entertain considerable respect for Meade and Hancock. If it had not been for these two generals they are confident that they would have demolished Grant's army ere he crossed James river. They say that Lee allowed him to cross the James river because he was confident that he would be unable to effect any material damage by taking a position behind Petersburg, and because he wished to give his own man a few days' rest. They represent the slaughter of Grant's forces at Spottsylvania and the Wilderness as being most dreadful, and say that he, time and again, threw large masses of men against works that were almost impregnable and only desisted when remonstrated with by his subordinate officers. They seem to entertain considerable respect for the Western troops, but declare that the regiments from the New England States and the large cities will not fight when they have the slightest show for running.

**HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.**—They say that they not only got all Hunter's stores and nearly all his artillery, but also a great quantity of stores, &c., at Martinsburg; and as confirmation of the latter part of the statement, point to the marks on the cases in their wagons. In fact, so positive is this proof, that no room is left for doubt, notwithstanding the statements of an officer to the contrary. Four-fifths of their wagons, one-half their cannon, and many of their horses can readily be identified as being United States property. Hundreds of their men wear United States army pantaloons and shirts, and, in truth, it would seem that both armies drew their supplies from the same source. To face of these facts, it is hardly worth while for an officer to worry himself by getting up details which only injure his character for veracity, without doing either the government or the people any good. In my next I will give you an account of their conduct.

**How Many Men Crossed the Rapidan.**—The News re-affirmed its statement, that Grant crossed the Rapidan with 240,000 men. We knew this to be an error from high military sources, and we know, too, that he crossed with only 137,000 bayonets, 140,000 we said yesterday, to be at the very tip-top of the number.—N. Y. Express.

If the Express (says the News) by using the word "bayonets" intends to exclude the artillery, cavalry, officers, etc., the sum total under Grant, even by its calculations, would exceed two hundred thousand. The Daily News meant to include what is usually termed the army.

What we said, we meant. Bayonets, that is infantry. Grant had cavalry, powerful in metal, not in numbers of men, but all included, there were 200,000.

What men Sigel had, or Butler, we do not say—but their co-operation has never been of any service to Grant, on the contrary both have failed him, and Hunter, perhaps, most of all, in leaving upon the route to Washington.

The Pennsylvania papers say there is every prospect for a fine harvest.

From the Washington Constitutional Union.  
**Profanation of the President's Grounds by a Negro Plo-Nio.**

The 4th of July, 1864, witnessed what no other day in the annals of our country ever saw. On that day the negroes of Washington city assembled in large numbers on the grounds south of the President's House, and there, beneath the very eaves of the building erected by white men for the residence of the Chief Magistrate of a nation of white men, made a nation's park the chosen scene of their feasting and revelries, under the sanction of that nation's President.

The incident bears a terrible significance from the circumstances connected with it, and the horrible condition into which the country has been placed. Here in the Capitol of the country, on the banks of the Potomac—within the grounds surrounding the mansion of the Country's Chief Magistrate, assembled a vast herd of negroes to enjoy themselves in the gayeties of a picnic. The warm July sun beaming in a cloudless sky shone upon them protected from the fierceness of its rays by the leafy branches of the thickly clustering trees. The breezes from the blue Potomac cooled their dusky brows. The fountains sparkled in the glittering sunshine for their delight. Their hearts were cheered by the gayeties of the occasion, and joyously excited by the thought that in front of them was his home who, to bestow upon them such pleasures, had steeped the country to the very dregs of the bitterest cup of woe ever held to a nation's lips.

And but a few miles away from them, beneath the hot glare of Virginia suns, and in the stifling atmosphere of Virginia swamps, rendered still more horrible by the decaying corpses of thousands of their comrades, toiled and fought the noblest of the land. No trees to shelter them—no cool river breezes to refresh them—no fountains splashing music on the air for them. Parched with heat and worn with toil—their hearts saddened by recollections of their noble comrades whose dead bodies filled every mile of that terrible march from the Rappahannock to the Appomattox—visions of happy Fourth of July stealing over their minds—this noble army of white men—the very flower of the land—were hurling themselves fruitlessly upon almost impregnable fortifications at the commands of a headlong and unreflecting leader, for what? That the negro should have the privilege of enjoying himself socially and pleasantly on the 4th of July in the public grounds of the Nation's Capitol.

The question may be pertinently asked, for what are we now fighting, and to what are we tending, when such disgraceful scenes may be witnessed as the legitimate result of the efforts of those interested in the management of the war? We see the country torn and rent, tears in every mother's eye, agony at every father's heart; the proud prestige of the great Republic perhaps forever gone; constitutional liberty and law ruthlessly immolated upon their own altars, and contemptuously trampled in the dust; the last and the brightest hope of humanity withered in the grasp of cowardly tyranny, like flowers in the frost of an autumn blast; law, order, and security beneath the iron heel of a foully corrupt despotism; with the insane cry still going up for the continuance of this infernal dance of death; and as compensation for all these, we have the grand elevation to social and political equality with America's freemen of a race indelibly stamped by the hands of the Creator with the mark of degradation—of a race whose finest instincts are a coarse brutality, and whose highest aspirations are a beastly sensuality. Great God! is this a compensation for the ineffable horrors of the sacrifices the groaning country has made for the past three memorable years? Is this the restored and happy Union the Republic party promised us should emerge from the fiery furnaces of this unholy war? Or is it but an experiment on the part of these blood-thirsty and visionary fanatics to overturn the immutable laws of physical nature, and by destroying all that is dear to man, attempt an improvement on the work of the Almighty?

It is well that the people should ponder these things. It is well that they should think deeply upon the fact of negro enjoyment of the delights of life purchased at the expense of thousands of lives and countless millions of money. It is well that they should ask themselves if the Union is to be irretrievably ruined—themselves crushed into hopeless poverty by the unendurable weight of public debt—their sons dragged off by conscription like sheep to the shambles—their recollections of past glory and their hopes of future greatness alike buried in the inextinguishable ruin to which all things are tending, merely to increase the pleasures of an inferior race which a true and immutable instinct of our nature has pronounced unfit for any relations with white men but those of a servile type. And it is especially well that the people should ponder these things when this party whose policy inaugurates the existing horrible conditions of the Nation—who have trampled under foot the Union and Constitution have perished and who, in the name of Freedom, assassinated Liberty at the very foot of her altars—who pulled down the temples of constitutional devotion, and dedicated groves to the worship of the falsest and foulest heresies that ever disgraced the political religion of a nation—who have proved most terribly to the country the truth of the old Roman maxim of "whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad"—when this party, we say, come before the people, and gravely demand that people's support, because the country's salvation rests solely with them, it is well that they should deeply meditate this glaring inconsistency—this worse than suicidal policy—this horrible but legitimate result of Black Republican teachings.

It can be that the people who support them—God, in His justice, has another and a more merciful destiny for America. The people of the country are too intelligent to be deceived longer by Abolition sophistries—too earnest to pay them any heed—too patriotic to hesitate a moment in their attempts to hurl this dynasty out of power. With the Divine blessing surely upon our holy enterprise, we shall raise the standard of Union and Constitution, so dear to all patriotic hearts, and in November next announce to the bleeding and dispirited Republic the joyful tidings of peace, happiness and restored Union and the just and beneficent way of the time honored and time cherished Democratic principle.

**BRITANNIA AND JAPANNED WARE!**  
A FINE STOCK OF BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA  
TRAITS AND WAITERS, very cheap, at  
dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

**Sharp Correspondence.**  
The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth of the 1st instant publishes the following correspondence, which it states it has taken the liberty of doing without having first obtained Gov. Bramlette's permission:—  
LOUISVILLE, June 28, 1864.

Hon. T. E. BRAMLETTE.  
Dear Sir:—Your old friend Wolford has been arrested, and is to-day in the hands of traitors to our constitution. He is your bosom friend and political friend. You are the Governor of Kentucky, and ought to see that no citizen is imposed upon by any power on earth. The community, knowing the intimacy that exists between you and Col. Wolford, are looking to you anxiously, and every one says, What will Governor Bramlette do? One man remarked to-day that you would submit like a whipped dog, as you did on the negro enrollment. Another said it was your own good; another said it was your own fear. So you see the diversity of opinion. Some people think you had him arrested, and others, having more charity for you, don't think so.

Bayonets elected you last summer, and bayonets will now keep your mouth shut, if you open it; that is the universal sentiment. Your doctrine of putting down the rebellion as being a universal cure for all ills—How are you going to put down the abolition party if you are not allowed to speak? You are in the vortex and will be swallowed up. You will endorse the Administration before twelve months; mark what I say. Bob Breckinridge has become a traitor to the Constitution of fathers, and since he has used you up you will fall in also.  
Yours, W. J. BENTLEY.

**Executive Department, Frankfort, Ky., June 29, 1864.**  
W. J. BENTLEY, Louisville—Sir: Your insolent letter of yesterday (28th) came to hand this morning. I learned when a boy at school that "Let dogs delight to bark and bite, For God hath made them so;" and most cordially do I extend to you the benefit of the lesson; for whether dog or puppy, the instinct is the same. But, as you manifest decided symptoms of gentlemanly *Rabies*, if your master (Jeff Davis) expects to grow you to a full-sized dog, he should keep you muzzled or in doors during the approaching dog days, least the dog slayer should pass your way on his beat.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.  
**General Breckinridge in the Mansion Hon. F. P. Blair.**  
A Washington paper says: The preservation of the mansion of Mr. F. P. Blair is due to the interference of General Breckinridge, who was no doubt influenced by the friendly relations formerly existing between himself and the eminent owner.

It is an interesting fact that at the time of the threatened duel between the Hon. Francis B. Cuttingham and General Breckinridge, the latter repaired to Silver Spring, where he was hospitably entertained and kept out of the way of the officers of the law while the difficulties were pending. The two Kentuckians passed part of the time in the use of the rifle, in which both excel.

Gen Breckinridge frequently referred in grateful terms to the pleasant times passed under Mr. Blair's roof.

The private papers of Mr. Blair, composed of correspondence with Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson and other men of mark, have not been destroyed, and his plate has been transferred to the residence of Mr. Blair, with a note to him by General Breckinridge. The latter is described as having become much stouter than when in the State, and sports whiskers, mustache, &c. While the furniture and other personal effects of Marshal Bonifant were destroyed, a large quantity of hay and wood were saved from the torch. The cattle, horses, calves, &c., of the residents were carried off. The dead were left uninterred, and the badly wounded uncare for. About 70 of the latter were left at F. P. Blair's place.

It is stated that the bulk of the rebel force commenced retreating at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday.

The residence of Hon. Montgomery Blair was destroyed, with all its contents, causing him considerable loss.

The following is a section of General Order 55:

HEAD QUARTERS DIST. KY., 5TH DIV., 23d A. C. LEXINGTON, KY., July 18, 1864.  
Rebel sympathizers living within five miles of any scene of outrage committed by armed men not recognized as public enemies by the rules and usages of war, will be arrested and sent beyond the limits of the United States. In accordance with instructions from the Major General Commanding the Military District of the Mississippi, so much of the property of rebel sympathizers as may be necessary to indemnify the Government or loyal citizens for losses incurred by the acts of such lawless men, will be seized and appropriated for this purpose. Whenever an unarmed Union citizen is murdered, four guerrillas will be selected from the prisoners in the hands of the military authorities, and publicly shot to death in the most convenient place near the scene of outrage. By command of  
Brevet Maj Gen S. G. BURBRIDGE.  
J. B. DICKSON, Capt. and A. A. Gen.

**ARCHBISHOP SPAULDING'S FAREWELL.**—The Cathedral in Louisville on Sunday last was the scene of imposing farewell services as the occasion of the withdrawal of Bishop M. J. Spaulding, D. D., prior to his entering upon the duties of Archbishop of Baltimore, as successor to the most Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, deceased. The congregation presented him with a costly pastoral cross, a gold chain, a cane and snuff box, testimonials, and accompanied them with an appropriate address.

**Capture of Brownesboro by the Confederates under Forrest.**  
LOUISVILLE, July 18.—The Journal is advised that early on Sunday morning a large rebel force said to be under command of Forrest captured the Stockade at Brownesboro, on Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It was garrisoned by one hundred men, most of whom escaped. The rebels then moved on Huntsville, and after a sharp skirmish drove in the Federal pickets. Our troops number some five thousand and are strongly fortified. The rebel force is estimated at from eight to ten thousand. Additional troops are leaving to the succor of Huntsville.

The report is that Sumner is to have a large new vessel, called the Yeddo.

**DIED.**  
In Flemingsburg, Ky., July 7, 1864, ANDREW J. son of Andrew J. and Sarah F. Stevens, aged one month, one week and three days.  
"Lay the rod lightly  
Over his breast:  
Calm be his slumbers,  
Peaceful his rest.  
Beautiful lovely,  
He was but given  
A fair bud to Earth,  
To blossom in Heaven." PARENTS  
On the 15th June, 1864, near Ireland, Deobis co., Indiana, Mrs. ELIZABETH V. BERRY, formerly of Elizaville, Ky.

At Berlin, Bracken Co., Ky., July 15th, 1864, of Typhoid Fever, MARTIN M. BLACKBERRY.

In Louisville, Ky., at 5 1/2 o'clock A. M., July 18th, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. B. Doon, Mrs. ELIZABETH MAYHEW, in the 64th year of her age.

In East Maysville, July 15th, 1864, Mr. JOHN HUNT, Sr., aged Sixty-three years.  
He has been long and favorably known in this community, as an honest man, and a worthy member of the Baptist Church from its constitution twenty-six years ago.

**EDUCATION!**  
**THE SISTERS OF THE VISITATION**  
WILL OPEN THEIR  
**NEW ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,**  
I MAYSVILLE, MASON CO. KY.,  
On the First Monday of September.

This Establishment is conducted by the Religious Sisters of the Visitation, an order founded by St. Francis de Sales, in 1610. The members of this Institute devote themselves chiefly to the instruction of Young Ladies, in the principles of Virtue and in the various branches of a finished English and Ornamental Education.  
The course of instruction comprises Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, the use of Maps and Globes; Prose and Poetical Composition; Sacred and Profane History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Criticism, Logic, Intellectual and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Mineralogy, Botany, Algebra, Book Keeping; French; German and Latin Languages; Music on the Harp, Piano Forte, Melodeon and Guitar; Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting in water colors, &c., &c.; Plain and Ornamental Needle Work Tapestry, &c., &c.  
Those charged with the immediate supervision of the Young Ladies, will be vigilant in requiring an exact observance of the rules of the Institute, and strict attention to a polite and amiable deportment. In the course of the Academy year, two examinations will take place; the first in January, and the second in June. At the close of the year, a Semi-annual report is transmitted to the parents of each Young Lady, giving an account of her proficiency in her Studies, &c. The Young Ladies at the end of each month are assembled in the presence of their superiors, when a report is made of their advancement in their Studies, and their attention to the rules of the School. The Academic year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends on the last day of June. It is divided into two Sessions. No deduction can be made for those who may be withdrawn before the expiration of the Session, unless in case of protracted sickness. A public distribution of the prizes takes place at the close of the year, after the Second examination. Parents and friends of the Institute, are limited on presenting an authorized ticket at the door. As regards the exact observance of rules, perfect deportment, and advancement, the Young Ladies are divided into two classes; a crown is awarded as the Prize of honor in each class. To gain the gold Medal, the pupil must receive the crown of the first premium in the highest classes of the principal Studies.  
The termination of the Scholastic year, is followed by the annual vacation of classes, visits to pupils, are confined to Thursdays; and can be made only by their parents, sisters, aunts and uncles; none others will be received unless formally authorized by parents or guardians. The pupils will be allowed to visit their parents or guardians, on the first Thursday of every month, leaving the Academy at about 8 o'clock A. M. and returning before nightfall. Frequent visits have been found detrimental to the improvement of the pupils, and unless particularly requested by the parents it is preferred that they should visit only at the 8 o'clock times.  
The Ladies who have charge of the Institution, profess the Catholic faith, yet, while the exercises of religious worship are Catholic, members of every other religious denomination are received, and no distinction is made as to color or their belief—but it is required for the maintenance of good order; that they assist with propriety at the public duties of religion with their companions.

**Terms for Boarders.**  
Entrance Fee and Tuition, including bed and bedding, washing, infirmity charges and doctor's fees, per Session, \$50 00  
Tuition for classes in the Senior Circle, per Session, \$20 00  
Tuition for classes Intermediate, per Session 10 00  
Primary, " " 10 00  
**Extra Charges.**  
For each of the Foreign Languages, per Session, \$10 00  
Music on Piano Forte, per Session, 20 00  
" on Melodeon, " " 20 00  
" on the Harp, " " 20 00  
" on Guitar, " " 20 00  
Use of Piano, &c., " " 5 00  
Use of the Harp, " " 7 50  
Drawing—Painting in Water Colors, per Session, 10 00  
Painting in Oil, per Session, 20 00  
Use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, per Session, 10 00  
School books, &c., at Store prices.  
Payments for each Session must be made in advance. The pupils are required to bring with them the ordinary table furniture, consisting of a knife and fork (silver preferred), a silver dessert spoon, a silver tumbler, four table napkins, and six towels. If the washing is attended to at home, a deduction of \$10 will be made. The uniform in Winter will be Brown Merino dresses, and black aprons; in Summer blue lawn or muslin dresses, black aprons and white straw hats trimmed with blue. Each pupil must have a white Swiss dress and veil and a sun bonnet. The parents and guardians of Young Ladies from a distance, are requested to designate a correspondent in the city, who will be charged to liquidate their bills.  
Letters to be addressed to the Directress of the Academy of the Visitation. All letters are inspected by the Directress of the Academy.  
N. B. Parents and guardians, are requested to have all the linen of their children or wards marked with their names, before they enter the Institution.  
As the number of boarders will be limited, it is necessary to make immediate application. Recommended admissions required.  
Mayville, Ky., July 14, 1864-1m

**100,000 Shingles!**  
JUST Received and for sale by  
Mayville, June 30, 1864. W. ALBERT.  
**Orchardist Wanted!**  
I wish to secure the services of some good, sober and industrious men, who understand the Culture of Fruit Trees. I will give good wages to such a man. He must give good references. Or I will sell the portion of land set out in fruit Trees, embracing about 35 acres. Also, I will sell 10 acres of good pasture on which is a never failing Spring. Any one wishing to purchase will call on me at the residence of Misses. BENJ. KIRK.  
July 14, 1864-1f

**SILVER PLATED WARE!—CASTORS SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., AT LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES.**  
dec17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

## Special Notices.

Let those who have doubted the virtue of Bull's Cedron Bitters, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more. Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

Louisville, Ky., June 3d, 1868.  
We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. John Bull's Cedron Bitters in case of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.  
Maj. Philip Speed, Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dist. Ky.

Chas. B. Cotton, Col. Port of Louisville, Ky.  
Col. K. Dent, Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Ky.  
Rev D F Henderson; Vice Pres. Sanitary Com.  
Harney Hughes & Co., Publishers, Democrat.  
Geo. P. Doern, Prop. Louisville Anzeiger.  
Hughes & Parkhill Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky.  
Davis, Green & Co. Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky.  
Hart & Mapother, Lithographers, corner of Market and Third Sts. Louisville, Ky.

John Winter, Clothing Merchant, corner of Third and Main Sts. Louisville, Ky.  
Capt. S. F. Hildreth, of Steamer M. Anderson  
Maj. L. T. Thuston, Paymaster U. S. Army.  
C. M. Metcalf, National Hotel, Louisville.  
Col. Jesse Bayless, 4th Ky. Cavalry.  
George D. Priddy, Louisville Journal.  
See advertisement in another column.  
For sale Wholesale and Retail by SEATON & BRODRICK, Mayville, Ky.

**PIANOS! PIANOS!!**  
Of the best manufactures, at from \$25 to \$50 less than CINCINNATI Cash prices.  
dec17 R. ALBERT, Second street.

## Commercial.

### MAYSVILLE MARKET.

Thursday, July 21, 1864  
Sugar—New Orleans, 25 to 28.  
Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls \$1 10@1 15;  
Haf. Bbls. \$1 15@20.  
Coffee 5c. to 12.  
Wheat—Red \$1 70; White \$2 00.  
Flour—Selling at from \$9 75@10 75.  
Whisky—Market firm at \$1 70.  
Crush Sugar, 35c.  
Gran " 35c.  
Loaf " 38c.  
Bacon—Sides \$15; Hams 22; Shoulders 14c.  
Lard—13 to 20c. per lb.  
Hemp—\$135 per ton.  
Tobacco—Selling at 7@16c lbs.  
Mackerel—Barrels \$15; Half bbls. \$8.35  
Quailers, No. 1, \$4.75.  
Salt—75c. bushel.  
Rice—12c @13c. lb.  
Feathers—56c cents lb.  
Flax Seed—\$2.50 per bushel.  
Hemp Seed—\$3.50 per bushel.

**JOHN C. HAYMEYER & BRO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
In LEAF TOBACCO,  
Wool and Other Produce,  
175 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

RECEIVED  
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, N. Y.  
Hon. W. F. HAYMEYER, N. Y.  
Messrs. MOORE TAYLOR & CO., N. Y.  
Messrs. GORDON, McMICHAEL & CO., Cleveland, O.  
Messrs. H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO., Louisville, Ky.  
May 6th, 1864-3mo.

## ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

## GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

## OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!!

**AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION**  
Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to try on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchants and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash, or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. By fully soliciting a continuance of their favors, I will be found advertising in a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I am habitually keeping on hand. No one can examine my stock, and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX,  
Old Stand on Wall Street,  
Mayville, July 17

**OLD HAMS—200 two year old**—cured of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.  
ALEX. MADDOX.

**NEW HAMS—500**—cavassd Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.  
ALEX. MADDOX.

**CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY**—I have bought out John A. Roby's stock of choice Brandy, which he has imported from France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.  
ALEX. MADDOX.

**STORAGE AND COMMISSION**—Good and Produce for storage or sale, always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.  
ALEX. MADDOX.

**OLD BOURBON**—50 Bbls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.  
ALEX. MADDOX.

**BOURBON WHISKY**—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale low by Bri or gallon.  
ALEX. MADDOX.

**COMMON WHISKY**—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.  
ALEX. MADDOX.

**FAMILY FLOUR**—The choicest brands always kept.  
ALEX. MADDOX.

**CORN MEAL**—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.  
ALEX. MADDOX.

**SUGARS**—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.  
ALEX. MADDOX.

**COFFEE**—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.  
ALEX. MADDOX.

**TEAS**—Green and Black of all the best grades.  
ALEX. MADDOX.

**FISH**—Mackerel, Salmon, Herrings, Sardines, Lake and other fish.  
ALEX. MADDOX.

**CORN IN THE EAR**—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.  
ALEX. MADDOX.



# THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE. - JULY 21

**Increase of the Price of the Bulletin.**  
The Subscription price of the BULLETIN will hereafter be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, instead of ONE DOLLAR.

We are authorized to say that Capt. Wm. D. CORRELL is not a candidate for Sheriff, the coming August election.

The Illinois farmers are offering three dollars a day farm hands and can find no takers.

The New York Associated Banks and Mr. Fessenden have failed to agree upon terms for the \$50,000,000 loan, and in consequence gold advanced, closing at 275.

About seventy thousand dollars in gold was recently found in an old cellar in New Hampshire.

Barnum's fat woman, Miss Jane Pishon, formerly exhibited as Miss Jane Campbell, died at Brookfield, Ct., the other day. Ten men were employed to get her into her coffin, which was so wide that the door of the house had to be enlarged to enable its removal.

Rev. Dr. Kennard, of the Tenth Baptist Church in Boston, has preached ten thousand sermons, baptized two thousand and thirty-three persons, married four thousand and eighty-nine couples, and attended three thousand nine hundred funerals in forty-six years.

ALEX. CALHOUN, clerk of the steamer *Cleona*, will please accept our thanks for late files of Cincinnati papers.

For the accommodation of the traveling and business community, the elegant passenger steamer *Cleona*, has been placed in the Maysville and Cincinnati trade. She is a neat little craft, and of such light draught that a good thick fog will enable her to pass the bars. The *Cleona* is commanded by Capt. A. F. POWERS, and the wants of passengers attended to in the office by Mr. ALX. CALHOUN. These gentlemen are well known in this community as reliable and experienced river men.

The *Cleona* will leave Maysville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and return on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

On last Monday afternoon, a colored woman belonging to Mr. L. C. PEARCE, was shot and killed. The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury:

MAYSVILLE, Ky., July 18, 1864.  
We the Coroner, and Jury summoned by said Coroner, state that Lucinda, a colored woman, the property of Lewis C. Pearce, was brought to her death by a gun shot wound, inflicted by the hands of some person unknown to us—said body being found upon the premises of said Pearce.

JAS. D. MARTIN, Foreman.  
JOHN SCUDDER, Coroner Mason Co.

What the Rebels Accomplished in the Maryland Raid.

Mr. WILLIAM SWINTON the accomplished army correspondent of the New York Times, in a review of the rebel raid in Maryland, says:

"What the rebels actually accomplished may be summed up as follows:

1. They established, for a time, a base of supplies for Lee's army in Maryland. There can be no doubt that they have been only too successful in the capture of stores, cattle, horses, etc., which they have made. In this part of their programme they have probably been as successful as they could have hoped.

If one could look down the highways of Virginia, he would see filling armies, long trains filled with the *spolia opima* of this raiding campaign in Maryland.

2. By cutting the railroad communications leading into Baltimore and Washington, and drawing their forces up impudently before the defenses of the city, they won the prestige of having for the time being thrown the capital into a species of siege. The fact of the real hollowness of this triumph will not prevent its being taken abroad for a very significant demonstration of our weakness.

3. By the fact of the invasion they will probably gain, furthermore, the credit of having shown that while we are besieging the rebel capital we are unable to protect our own soil. This also is, of course, nothing more than a species of bluff, but it will be accepted as Gospel by our enemies at home and abroad.

4. They have produced a great scare throughout all the country covered by their operations, and far beyond. I should except from this Washington City, which has throughout maintained a certain dignified composure; but from Martinsburg, Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry, to Baltimore, and even north of that, they have spread terror wherever they or the report of them has gone. In Baltimore, especially, the exhibitions have been pitiful. There is no evidence that that city has ever been threatened by any thing more than a cavalry party, and a small one at that. And yet this squad of men has been able to coop up a force strong enough to chew up the rebels, or ten times their number, body and boots, while they have devoted themselves to burning houses in the suburbs, and have even captured parties of our men within the limits of the city itself.

5. They have been able to relieve their lines in front of Petersburg, for a brief period at least, from the pressure of a goodly number of Grant's army.

6. They have given a practical demonstration of one of the standing dangers of passing our army out of position to cover Washington, (as it is before Petersburg,) namely, that the enemy can, by a vigorous feint toward the capital, throw the whole country into alarm respecting its safety.—This is a dangerous state of facts, for it induces a pressure which it becomes difficult for any Executive to withstand.

**FOUND!**  
In this City, last Tuesday evening, a Pocket-Book containing a small sum of Money, which the owner can get by calling at the Military Store of Miss ANNA BRYAN, on Sutton street, and proving property.  
Maysville, Ky., July 21st, 1864.

# STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY 1864, MADE TO THE AUDITORS OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

The name of the Co. is, the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. Located—112 & 114 Broadway, New York.

NO CAPITAL STOCK.

ASSETS:	
Cash on hand,	\$101,136 60
Real Estate unincumbered	117,430 00
Bonds and Mortgages—first lien	879,430 00
Loans on U. S. and other stocks, the market val. of which	\$182,279 50,
Premium Notes, bearing interest,	825,477 50
Due from Agents and in course of transmission,	81,405 48
United States Stocks,	\$827,782 25
622 Shares N. Y. City Bank's Stocks,	45,200
224 " Del. & And. Canal Co.,	22,400
N. Y. Central Park Loan,	25,000
6 Bonds of the City of Rome R. R.	6,000
Interest accrued to Jan. 1st, 1864,	64,407 37
Rents " " " "	1,803 05
Deferred Premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864,	113,147 51
Other property belonging to the Co.,	2,075 58
	\$2,705,686 74

LIABILITIES:	
No liabilities to Banks.	
No Loans, adjusted and due.	42,200 00
Losses adjusted and not due,	41,000 00
unadjusted,	15,000 00
Claims registered by the Co.,	513,820 13
Unpaid Dividends, Net Value,	7,325 04
Dividend interest unpaid, being uncalled for,	2,171 79
All other claims against the Co.,	

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } S.S.  
City and County of New York, }  
MORRIS FRANKLIN, of said City, President of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO., duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Auditor of said Company, being duly sworn to, severally depose and say each for himself, that according to the best of their knowledge and belief, the annexed statement, is correct and true; that the assets of said Company were at the state of the 1st of January, 1864, SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS, and were invested therein stated and set forth in the statement.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.  
WILLIAM H. BREED, Auditor.

Affirmed and sworn this Twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1864.  
THOS. T. SUMMERS, Notary Public.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., Frankfort, April 16th, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a True copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and date above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY., April 16th, 1864.

This is to CERTIFY, That THOS. J. THROOP, as Agent of the New York Life Insurance Company of New York, at Maysville, Mason County, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 8, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Thos. J. Throop as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance in this office in Maysville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

**\$1,000 REWARD.**—The above reward will be given to any person who can furnish a prescription for coughs, colds, whooping-cough, asthma, and consumption, which is equal to Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. This balsam will cure the above complaints, also spitting of blood and night sweats. One 50 cent bottle is sufficient for any one to try. The worst cases of chronic cough, asthma, whooping-cough and primary cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It can be had at any drug store. It is different from any other cough medicine we have known in this country.

French China, Glass and Queensware!  
A fine new stock at and below Cincinnati prices.

R. ALBERTS,  
dec17 Model China Store, 2d Street.

## August Election!

Our terms for announcing candidates in do this head are Three Dollars in advance.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

We are authorized to announce HENRY S. JEFFERSON as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WALTER E. NEAL as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing August Election.

**FOR TAILOR.**

We authorized to announce WILLIAM H. QUEEN as a candidate for Jailor at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. EDMONDS as a candidate for Jailor at the ensuing August election.

**"I've Come to Stay!"**

We are authorized to announce JOHN L. GRANT as a candidate for Jailor at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce JERRY McNEELY (the present incumbent) as a candidate for the office of Jailor of Mason County, at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce W. D. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Jailor at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT CLARY, Sr., as a candidate for Jailor, at the ensuing August Election.

**CHEAP LAMPS!**—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at  
dec17 R. ALBERTS 2d Street.  
B. A. WALLINGFORD. W. A. P. LUTREY.

**Mustard Seed Wanted**  
WE will pay the highest Market Price, in CASH, for Mustard Seed, either in large or small quantities. SEATON & BRODRICK.  
Maysville, Ky., July 21, 1864.

**MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI PACKET**  
**THE FAST RUNNING STEAMER,**  
**CLEONA,**  
A. F. POWER, Master.  
Will Leave Maysville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 10 o'clock.  
Leaves Cincinnati for Maysville on alternate days.  
The Cleona is new and light with fine accommodations for passengers. For freight and passage apply to  
J. M. LOVE, Agent.  
July 21, 1864.

**Postponement of Sale.**

THE sale of the property, formerly known as the "ARKER HOUSE," in the City of Maysville, is postponed.

This valuable property fronts on Second (the most business Street in the City) 70 feet and extends back 165.

For a HOTEL, PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, or "FIVE LADIES" BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, it is admirably adapted, having thirty odd rooms in all, besides the parlors; a large yard, good cistern, a well of most excellent water and all other necessary conveniences.

Persons desiring to Rent or Purchase, will be shown to them, upon application on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE (if sold) One Third Cash—the remainder in Six and Twelve month bills, with interest.

Immediate possession given to Tenant or Purchaser.  
JULIA OWENS.  
Maysville, Ky., July 14th, 1864.

**MACHINES!**  
**MILLS! MILLS!! MILLS!!!**  
SUGAR CANE MILLS;  
CIDER AND WINE MILLS.  
THRUSHING MACHINES;  
GRAIN DRILLS;  
CORN SHELLERS;  
CUTTING BOXES;  
For sale by J. H. BICHESON.  
Maysville, July 14, 1864—5w

**H. BERTRAM,**  
SECOND STREET,  
Maysville, - - Kentucky,

TAKES great pleasure in informing the citizens of Maysville, and the public generally, that he is now occupying his

OLD PLACE OF BUSINESS,

On Second St., 2 doors west of Market.

The house has been remodeled throughout, at great expense, and is one of the

Handsome Business Houses

in the City. He has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and well assorted stock of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Gentlemen's and Youth's Boots & Shoes.

He is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best and most fashionable style. He has secured the services of

Mr. J. W. WROTEN,

Whose knowledge of the Boot and Shoe business is unsurpassed, and who will be glad to see all his old friends and customers.

Mr. BERTRAM returns his thanks to the public for their past liberal patronage, and respectfully solicits the continuance of the same.

Maysville, Ky., June 2, 1864—2m

**Tailoring and Renovating ESTABLISHMENT!!!**  
SECOND STREET, opposite City Hall, MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Maysville and vicinity that he is prepared to make up suits of any style and warrant them to give satisfaction. I am prepared to RENOVATE CLOTHING and remove all kinds of Grease, Paint or Dirt, and restore the goods to its original gloss and beauty. Give me a call.  
June 28, '64. CHRI. TIAN ALTMAYER.

**OWENS & BARKLEY HAVE IT!**  
**THE PATENT CARPET SWEEPER!!!**

LADIES,  
If you wish to save your carpets and sweep without dust, use one of the Great Carpet Sweepers of OWENS & BARKLEY.

LADIES!—After having used one of the Carpet Sweepers, you will not be without one. Call and see it.  
OWENS & BARKLEY.

**OWENS & BARKLEY HAVE IT!**  
**THE PATENT CARPET SWEEPER!!!**  
Maysville, July 7th, 1864.

**LOOK HERE!**  
**THE NEW**  
**Boot & Shoe Store!!**  
SECOND STREET,  
(In the House formerly occupied Chas. WHITE.)  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Citizens of Maysville and surrounding Counties.

We have a full assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Congress and Side Lace Gaiters, Lasting, Kid and Morocco Palmers of the best quality and latest style.

Oxford Ties and Brogans of the latest style.

LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER. THE SHORTEST NOTICE AND WANTED.

We have also a good assortment of LEATHER AND FINDINGS which we will sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Mr. CHAS. WHITE will be ready to wait on his old friends and customers at all times.

B. A. WALLINGFORD & CO.  
Maysville, Ky., June 16, 1864.

# RED CORNER CLOTHING STORE!

**Blum & Heckinger's**  
**GREAT WESTERN**  
**Emporium of Fashion**

WE take pleasure in informing our Patrons and the public generally, that we have just received, and are continuing to receive, from New York, BALTIMORE and other EASTERN PORTS, a FULL, LARGE and VARIED STOCK OF

**GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING;**  
Of the very latest Eastern Styles.

**Dress Coats,**  
**Business Coats,**  
**Promenade Coats,**  
**Pants and Vests,**

Of all styles and descriptions, all of which we will dispose of at the lowest Eastern prices.

We have paid the most particular PERSONAL ATTENTION in the selection of Goods for our

**MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT,**

And have purchased only the MOST CHOICE and FASHIONABLE kinds and Styles. Having made and EXTENSIVE ADDITION to this branch of our business, we have now the best FACILITIES to Manufacture to Order, at the SHORTEST NOTICE. Our celebrated and experienced Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will superintend the getting up of all work in the Merchant Tailoring Line, by experienced workmen ONLY. The Stock consists of the finest

Foreign and Domestic Cloths;  
French and English Cashmeres;  
Silks, Satins & Cashmeres for Vestings.  
Mr. YOUNG has also procured Genio's, C. Scott's, Glencross' & West's latest Pattern Sheets.

Our Stock of

**GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!**  
Comprises all appertaining to a Gentleman's outfit, and is too numerous to varied to mention.

The Genuine Patent  
**FRENCH YOKE SHIRT,**  
Can be got at our Store.

FOR THE FINEST AND LATEST STYLE  
**HATS!**  
CALL AT THE RED CORNER.

A FULL SUPPLY OF  
**Trunks,**  
**Valises,**  
**Carpet Sacks,**  
**Umbrellas, &c.,**  
Always on hand.

ALL PURCHASERS WHO WISH TO  
**SAVE MONEY!**  
AND GET THE  
**LATEST STYLES!**  
WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE  
TO CALL AT THE  
**RED CORNER STORE**  
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

FOR A FINE STYLISH  
**SPRING SUIT!**  
CALL AT  
**BLUM & HECKINGER'S**  
**RED CORNER STORE!**  
Maysville, Ky., March 31, 1864.

# MULLINS & HUNT'S NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantee to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOB-BING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

**HATS AND CAPS**

AND

**Notions,**

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a

**LARGE STOCK**

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

**MULLINS & HUNT**

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.

Maysville, Ky., Jan. 8, 1863.

**O. & B.**

NEW CASH HARDWARE HOUSE!

**SIGN OF BIG SAW.**

**FARMERS,**

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND THE BEST ARTICLE OF

GRASS SCYTHES,

BIRCH SCYTHES,

SCYTHES SNATHS,

GRAIN CRADLES,

HAY FORKS, &c., &c.

Low for Cash. OWENS & BARKLEY.

Maysville, June 30, 1864. Second Street.

**O. & B.**

**LADIES,**

YOU WILL FIND AT THE

**HARDWARE HOUSE, 2d Street,**

IVORY HANDLE KNIVES,

PLATED TABLE KNIVES,

PLATED DESSET KNIVES,

PLATED FORKS & SPOONS,

PLATED NAPKIN RINGS,

BUTTER KNIVES,

CALL BELLS & TABLE MATS;

Gutta Percha KNIVES & FORKS,

BREAD & FRUIT TRAYS,

WAITERS, &c., &c.

Low for Cash. OWENS & BARKLEY.

**Books.**

SATAN'S Devices and Believer's Victory, PARSONS.

Natural History of Secession, GOODWIN.

Three months in the Southern States, Lt. Col. FREEMAN.

The last Times, SEISS.

Private Miles O'Reilly, His Book

Spectacles for Young Eyes, S. W. LANDER.

The Ferry Boy and Financier—a life of Secretary CHASE.

ALSO: A new lot of WALL PAPER and OIL SHADES. At ROGERS' Bookstore.

Maysville, Ky., May 26, 1864.

O. GALLER, C. NELSON,

Late of Mason Co., Ky. Late of Maysville, Ky.

T. A. MATTHEWS, of Maysville, Ky.

**Merchants' Hotel,**

(FORMERLY DENISON HOUSE)

**CALLEHER, NELSON & CO.,**

Proprietors.

Fifth Street, near Main

CINCINNATI, O.

This house having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, is now open.

Cincinnati, O., May 19th, 1864—3mo.

EST



# ALL FOR THE NIGGER

We are taxed on our clothing, our meat and our bread,  
On our carpets and dishes, our tables and bed,  
On our tea and our coffee, our fuel and lights,  
And we're taxed so severely we can't sleep at nights.

CHORUS—And it's all for the nigger, great God can it be!  
The home of the brave and the land of the free!

We are stamped on our mortgages, checks, notes and bills,  
On our deeds, on our contracts, and on our last will;  
And the star-spangled banner in mourning doth wave  
O'er the wealth of the nation turned into the grave.

CHORUS—And it's all for the nigger, &c.

We are taxed on our offices, our stores and our shops,  
On our stoves and our dishes, our brooms and our mops,  
On our horses and cattle, and, if we should die,  
We are taxed on the coffin in which we must lie.

CHORUS—And it's all for the nigger, &c.

We are taxed on all goods by kind Providence given,  
We are taxed for the Bible that points us to Heaven,  
And when we ascend to the heavenly goal,  
They would, if they could, stick a stamp on our soul.

CHORUS—And it's all for the nigger, &c.

But this is not all, not the money alone  
Does the Rail-Splitter claim for to build up his throne;  
If you haven't three hundred your body must tell,  
And if killed in one month it's all very well.

CHORUS—And it's all for the nigger, &c.

Now, boys will you tell me just what it has cost  
To elect old Abe Lincoln and all his black host?  
Just five hundred thousand our country's best blood  
Have been slain, and their bodies lie under the sod.

CHORUS—And all is for the nigger, &c.

And then there's two thousand millions and more  
Has been stolen and spent in this unholy war,  
And poor men that worked for ten years that are past,  
And saved up three hundred, 'tis stolen at last.

CHORUS—And it's all for the nigger, great God can it be!  
The home of the brave and the land of the free.

Thurloe Weed praises Heaven that Chase is out of the Cabinet.  
He had better ascertain first whether Heaven had anything to do with it.

A bell cast in Spain in 1671, the property of a Catholic church in Washington county Indiana, is now in the hands of the foundryman for repair. This bell weighs three hundred pounds, and contains over four hundred dollars worth of silver in the combination of the metal.

Cut out the following and paste it in your scrap book. It is worth a year's subscription to any reader of this paper. The leaves of the elder, if strewn among corn or other grain, when it is put in the bin, will effectually preserve it from the ravages of the weevil. The juice will also kill bedbugs and maggots:

"Insects never touch elder bushes. The leaves of elder scattered over cabbages, cucumbers, squashes and other plants subject to the ravages of insects effectually shields them. The plum and other fruits may be saved by placing on the branches and among them, bunches of elder leaves."

Heaven deals with us in no representative system. Souls are not saved in bundles.

Chicago has a population of 150,000.

By pulling your fingers from the water you leave no hole in the fluid, and by drying you leave no vacancy in the world.

To Passava Milk.—Milk may be preserved a long time sweet—say several weeks, at least—in the following simple manner: Pour fresh milk into glass bottles, then set the bottles into a kettle of cold water, placing a board for the bottles to stand on—and gradually bring the water to the boiling point, and then cork and seal tight, as in putting up tomatoes, etc.

Tombstones are taxed by the recent Congressional financial enactment. Tombstones and headstones must yield at least 5 per cent. on their estimated value. The quick and the dead alike are called upon to contribute to the maintenance of "the freest and best government the world ever saw." The dead, a good many of them, have responded already, and the quick, no doubt, will do so quickly.

**W. S. FRANK,**  
Attorney at Law,  
COURT STREET,  
Maysville, Ky.

**J. K. BUNKER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

**E. C. PHISTER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

**ROSS & NEWELL,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS  
AND DEALERS IN  
Foreign and Domestic Liquors  
TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.  
Corner of Market and Third Streets,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

**Lloyd & Richardson,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**GROCERIES,**  
WINE, LIQUORS,  
TEAS & TOBACCO,  
FORWARDING & COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS.  
OPPOSITE GODDARD HOUSE,  
MARKET STREET, - MAYSVILLE, KY.

**WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL**  
your attention to the above card, and  
solicit a portion of your patronage, promising to  
fill orders promptly and satisfactorily.  
We have established ourselves for the  
purpose of inducing Merchants to make their  
purchases here instead of elsewhere; and as our  
goods are bought direct from the hands in the  
Eastern Market, by our Broker, we make  
this proposition to Merchants:

That we will duplicate any bill bought  
in Cincinnati, and if goods are not what  
we represent them, they can be sent  
back at our expense.

We have just received from the East  
20 Hbds. Choice new N. O. SUGAR;  
10 " " " "

50 Bbls. LOVERINE'S Philadelphia REFINED  
SUGARS—Crushed, Granulated, Powdered  
and Coffee A.

50 Bags Choice Yellow & Bright Green COFFEE  
MOJASSES—Old and New Crop;  
MACKEREL—in all sizes, direct from Boston,  
last Crop 1883;

40 Kegs Newcastle ENGLISH SODA  
TOBACCO—a large lot in Boxes, Caddies, &c.  
TEAS—A superior lot of all kinds, selected for  
this portion of the Country.

In addition to our stock of Heavy Groceries, we  
have a large assortment of Fancy:  
CIGARS, at all prices; Fancy Wash and Shaving  
SOAPS; Whole and Half Boxes new M. R.  
and Layer RAISINS; SARDINES; FIGS;  
PICKLES; PEACHES; COCA, and  
Spiced OYSTERS; MUSTARD,  
in boxes; 50 & 25 lbs. boxes  
assorted CANDIES;  
CHEESE; CRACKERS;  
INDIGO; MADDER;  
SPICES, grain and ground; ALUM;  
Rice & Ground GINGER; COPPERAS;  
BLACKING, large and small; BLACKING  
BRUSHES; FAUCETS; CINNAMON, ground  
and in mats; CAPS; SHOT; LEAD;  
EXT. LOGWOOD; STARCH;  
GERMAN SOAP;

A large variety of CAP, NOTE & LETTER PAPER;  
ENVELOPES, buff and white; &c. &c.

In addition to the above, we offer inducements to the trade in

**Liquors!**  
RECTIFIED WHISKY sold at Cincinnati prices.  
GINGER WINE, GIN, BRANDY, and with a  
superior lot of OLD BOURBON WHISKY  
at all prices.

Respectfully,  
**LLOYD & RICHARDSON.**  
Maysville, Ky., March 3, 1864.

**NEW CHINA, GLASS**  
—AND—  
**Queensware House!!**

**R. ALBERT,**  
IMPORTER AND DEALER  
Second Street,  
One door below Geo. Arthur's Confectioner Store.

**KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE**  
AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF  
French and English China, Glass,  
QUEEN'S WARE & FANCY GOODS,  
In great variety, as Vases, Toilet Sets in China,  
Parian Marble and Bohemian Glass,  
Jewel Boxes, Fancy and Toy  
Boxes, Toy Tea Sets, etc.

**DINNER AND TEA SETS,**  
of all qualities,  
WHITE, ORNAMENTED AND FINE GILT.  
Silver Plated and Britannia Tea Sets,  
Casters, Etc.,  
Plated Table Ware; Ivory, Bone and Wood  
Handled Forks and Knife Knives; Tea Trays  
and Waiters, of all sizes and varieties.  
Imported Direct from the Manufacturers in  
EUROPE.

Also, the large and most complete stock of  
**COAL OIL LAMPS,**  
of all sizes and styles, from 50 cents to \$10 each  
BURNERS, CHIMNEYS  
PAPER SHADES AND WICKS;  
The Very Best of PURE COAL OIL,  
CANS, ETC.;  
all of which I will sell for CASH at the VERY  
LOWEST CINCINNATI prices.

Accommodation to the wants of customers,  
quick sales and small profits are the governing  
principles of my business. Call and see and  
judge for yourselves!  
**R. ALBERT.**  
Maysville, Feb. 4, 1864.

**THE LEE HOUSE,**  
Corner of Front & Sutton Streets,  
MAYSVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

**HORD & PEPPER,** proprietors.

**THE UNDERSIGNED take pleasure in announcing**  
to the people of Maysville and Mason county, and to the traveling public generally,  
that they have leased this popular and commodious Hotel for a series of years, and have  
opened it for the reception of boarders and the  
accommodation of transient customers. It is  
convenient to the steamboat Landings, and is  
the office for the stage lines to the interior of  
the State. The House is being thoroughly repaired  
and refitted throughout, and no pains will be  
spared to make it in all respects the best Hotel in  
North Eastern Kentucky. Special care will be  
bestowed upon the table, which will always be  
supplied with the luxuries of the Maysville  
and Cincinnati markets.  
mar 31, '64 6m **HORD & PEPPER.**

**HALL LIGHTS!**  
FOR Burning Coal Oil, some very fine, direct  
from New York—on sale by  
may 19, **SEATON & BRODRICK.**

**GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.**  
**W. L. & J. L. PEARCE**  
Wholesale Grocers  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
SUTTON ST., (Opposite Lee House)  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

Our personal attention will be given  
to Receiving & Forwarding all Goods  
consigned to our care.

All orders sent us shall be filled in the same  
manner, with reference to quality and quantity,  
as if the parties purchasing were personally present.

Below will be found an enumeration of some  
of the articles included in our stock, which we  
offer to the trade low for Cash or Country Produce:

24 Hbds. Choice N. O. Sugar;  
8 Hbds. Prime N. O. Sugar;  
50 Bbls. Loverine's Refined Sugars;  
10 " " " " " "  
25 " " " " " "  
15 " " " " " "  
40 Bags Choice Rio Coffee;  
25 " " " " " "  
35 Packages Golden Syrup, in Half Bbls.  
and 10 gal. Kegs;  
16 Bbls. New Crop N. O. Molasses;  
65 Packages Mackerel, in Bbls, Hf. Bbls,  
Qr. Bbls, and Kits;  
35 Hf. Chests Choice Gunpowder Tea;  
5 " " " " " "  
20 Gross Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco;  
Choice Smoking Tobacco, in Half Pound  
and 5 Pound Packages;  
50 addles Choice Chewing Tobacco;  
20 Bbls Chewing Tobacco;  
50,000 Cigars, assorted brands;  
75,000 White and Buff Envelopes;  
Cap, Note and Letter Paper;  
500 Boxes Sardines, halves and quarters;  
35 Doz. Cove and Spiced Oysters, in 1 &  
2 lbs. Cans;  
15 Bbls. Champagne Wine;  
12 Boxes Native Wine;  
Choice Old Bourbon Whisky, in  
Barrels and Bottles;  
Common Whisky;  
Rectified Whisky;  
French Brandy; Gin; Ginger Wine  
Raisins; Figs; Almonds; Buckets; Tubs, in nests  
Wrapping Paper; Fancy, Toilet and Bat Soaps;  
Washboards; Brooms; Cordage; Matches; Spices;  
Star and Tallow Candles; Cheese; Crackers;  
Shot; etc. We invite the attention of Country  
Merchants particularly to our stock of goods.

We respectfully solicit the orders of the trade  
generally, promising satisfaction in all cases.

**W. L. & J. L. PEARCE,**  
Nos. 18 & 15 Sutton St., (opp. Lee House)  
March 24, 1864. **MAYSVILLE, KY.**

**JEWELRY,**  
WATCHES, CLOCKS  
AND  
**SILVER WARE!!!**

**JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK**  
OF FINE GOLD WATCHES AND  
JEWELRY of the latest styles. Also, a large  
assortment of CLOCKS,  
**SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE**  
AND FANCY GOODS.  
Just Received a large Stock of POCKET  
BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, COMBS AND  
FANCY GOODS.  
JEWELRY & SILVER WARE made to  
Order.  
Cash Paid for California Gold and Old  
Silver.

**C. F. DUFF,**  
Next door to Miner's Shoe Store.  
Maysville, Ky., April 28th, 1864.

**Diarrhoea**  
AND  
**FLUX.**

**STRICKLAND'S**  
Anti-Cholera Mixture.

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents,  
stimulants and emetics, which every physician  
acknowledges is the only preparation that  
will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and  
Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now  
in use in several of our army hospitals where it  
gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the  
lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens,  
and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy  
in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most  
happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of  
Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we  
have a great number of testimonials from patients  
who have been cured after being pro-  
nounced incurable by their physicians, some  
after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-  
Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea  
and Dysentery try one bottle.

**SOLDIERS!**  
You ought not to be without such a valuable  
medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of  
April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers  
have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-  
Cholera Mixture.  
For sale by Seaton & Brodrick, at 50 cents per  
bottle.  
General Depot, No. 8 East 4th St., Cincinnati,  
Ohio.

**CHANDLERS!**  
Of Various Patterns, for burning Coal Oil—  
AS PATENT & BRODRICK'S  
Maysville, Ky., may 19. **Drug Store.**

**TEA—a very superior article, the best imported**  
—in store and for sale by  
just 19 **BEN PHISTER**

**BROOMS.**  
A large supply of best quality, for sale by  
mar **BEN PHISTER.**

**Keep Cool**  
**ICE! ICE!!**

**WE have commenced running our Ice**  
of the City.  
Persons desiring Ice through the day, can  
obtain it at Richard Watkins' Grocery Store, on  
Wall street, or at Wm. Watkins' on Market St.  
may 19, 1864. **WM. WATKINS.**

**CORDAGE—Hemp and Manila ropes of**  
all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable  
always on hand.  
**ALEX. MADDOX**

**NEW**  
**GRAIN, GROCERY,**  
AND  
**COMMISSION HOUSE**  
Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,  
MAYSVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

**I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN,**  
CROCKERY AND COMMISSION STORE in  
the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brook-  
over, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts.  
I will pay the highest market price in cash  
for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries,  
Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco,  
Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assort-  
ment of all articles in the Grocery line—all war-  
ranted to be of the best quality. My goods have  
been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be  
sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small  
profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE  
OLD BOURBON WHISKY,  
Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business  
attended to with promptness.  
All persons desirous of getting the worth of  
their money, will please give me a call.  
June 19th, 1864. **BEN PHISTER.**

**CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar,**  
of best quality, in store and for sale low by  
**BEN PHISTER,**  
June 19. **Cor. 3rd & Market streets.**

**SYRUP—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups,**  
in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for  
sale low by  
June 19. **BEN PHISTER,**  
**Cor. 3rd & Market streets.**

**TOBACCO** of all grades and prices, for sale  
by **BEN PHISTER,**  
June 19. **Cor. 3rd & Market streets.**

**VINEGAR** of the best quality, for sale by  
June 19. **BEN PHISTER.**

**New Grain Store!**  
Having retired from the firm of ALEX.  
Power & Co., I will continue on my own  
account in the Grain Trade, on Wall Street, next  
door to Alex. Maddox, and solicit all our old  
customers to give me a call, as I have a large  
number of Sacks and feel confident of my ability  
to give entire satisfaction to all who may be  
pleased to deal with me.  
Maysville, Ky., July 1, 1863. **ALEX. POWER.**

**L. H. LONG,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER  
IN ALL KINDS OF  
**GRAIN, FLOUR, TOBACCO, SALT, &c.**  
Corner of Wall & 2nd Streets,  
MAYSVILLE, - KENTUCKY  
June 19, 1864-ly

**DR. JOHN BULL'S**  
COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS!

The Latest and Most Important Discovery  
of the Nineteenth Century.

**NO MAN'S NAME IS MORE INTIMATELY**  
connected with the history of the Materia  
Medica of the United States, or more favorably  
known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than  
that of JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His in-  
imitable preparation of Sarsaparilla has long  
stood at the head of the various compounds of  
that valuable drug. Its compound of Sarsa-  
parilla has become a household word  
throughout the West and South; and his "Worm  
Lozenges," in less than a year after their intro-  
duction, attained a reputation as widespread as  
the continent of North America. But the crowning  
glory of his life remains to be attained in his  
latest discovery, or rather combination, for he  
does not claim to have been the discoverer of  
CEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now  
offered to the public. That honor belongs to the  
native inhabitants of Central America, to whom  
its virtues have been known for more than two  
hundred years. Armed with it, the Indian holds  
defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles  
without fear the most venomous serpents. It is  
a belief with them that while there is breath left  
in the body the Cedron is potent to cure, no mat-  
ter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to indorse this  
extravagant pretension, he is nevertheless satis-  
fied from a thorough examination of the evidence  
relating to its virtues, that, as a remedy and  
preventive for all diseases arising from exposure  
either to changes of weather and climate or to  
the miasmatic influences, it stands without a  
rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has  
so long enjoyed in Central America and the West  
Indies.

**DYSPEPSIA**  
and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts  
more like a charm than a medicine. There is  
nothing in the whole range of the Materia Medica  
that can for a moment bear a comparison with  
it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be  
found in the eleventh edition of the U. S. Dis-  
pensatory, pages 1237 and 1238.

A series of experiments, in which Dr. Bull has  
been for years engaged, has just been brought to  
a successful termination, and he is now enabled  
to offer to the public a combination of Cedron  
with other improved tonics, the whole preserved  
in the best quality of copper-distilled Bourbon  
whisky, which he is confident has no equal in  
the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but  
the public have long since learned to esti-  
mate such things at their true value. The safest plan  
is for every one to test for himself the virtues of  
a new medicine. Give the

**Cedron Bitters**  
one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of dis-  
eases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific,  
such things as their true value. The safest plan  
is for every one to test for himself the virtues of  
a new medicine. Give the

In all affections of the BRAIN depending upon  
derangement of the Stomach or Bowels;  
In GOUT, RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA;  
And in EVERY AFFECTION of the Liver and Kidneys;  
It is destined to supersede all other remedies.  
It not only cures all these diseases but it pre-  
vents them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour  
before each meal will obviate the ill effects of the  
most unwholesome climate and screen the person  
taking it against disease under the most trying  
exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers, generally.  
Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth  
street, Louisville, Ky.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by  
**SEATON & BRODRICK.**  
Cor. 2nd and Court Streets,  
mar 7, 1864-ly Maysville, Ky.

**Come down in the center,**  
That's what it means!

**N. C.**  
**SADDLERY.**

**THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED**  
Manufactory of every article connected with the  
**SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE!**  
He has now on hand and in process of making, a  
splendid assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies'  
Saddles; Saddle Bags; Buggy, Carriage, Brake  
and Sulky Harness; Wagon and Plow Gear;  
Saddling Bridles with Racking, Frazz and Snaffle  
Bits; Wagon, Buggy, Coach, Sulky and Riding  
Whips; Hog and Kipskin Collars; Horse  
Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Web  
and Rope Halters; Worsted, Cotton and Hemp  
Girths; Red top and Iron strap Harness; Dray  
and Cart Harness; in short every thing usually  
kept in a Saddlery Establishment, which will be  
sold at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to  
punctual dealers; 5 per cent. off at once, at my  
Old Stand, on 2nd street, to find which, "Come  
down in the center," between Market & Sutton.  
Maysville, March 28th, 1868. **T. K. RICKETTS.**

**THE NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL**  
**CHINA STORE**  
South side 2d bet. Court & Market St.  
**G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY.**

**WE ANNOUNCE WITH**  
pleasure, the RE-  
MOVAL of our Stock of  
**CHINA, GLASS**  
AND  
**QUEEN'S WARE,**  
to the building formerly oc-  
cupied by E. MARTIN; Sad-  
dler, where we are opening  
a large and complete assortment of Goods,  
IMPORTED BY OURSELVES.

**DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORIES.**  
Our stock is large, containing great varieties of  
PLAIN WHITE, GOLD BAND AND FANCY DECORATED  
**Dinner and Tea Sets;**  
VASES; COLOGNE BOTTLES; TOILET  
SETS; FANCY AND STAPLE  
ARTICLES of every description;  
**Silver Plated**  
KNIVES, FORKS, CARD BASKETS, &c.  
**TEA TRAYS; WAITERS;**  
COAL OIL LAMPS of many varieties.

While thanking the public and the trade for  
the liberal encouragement extended to us in the  
past, we have not failed to call and see  
at our NEW CHINA STORE.

**G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY,**  
IMPORTERS OF EARTHENWARE,  
On South side 2d street.  
Maysville, Ky., January 7th, 1864.

**GODDARD HOUSE,**  
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS  
Opposite Steamboat Landing,  
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

**Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.**  
THIS well known Hotel, has been re-  
paired and refitted in a superior manner  
and is now open to the public.

The Proprietress, Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, so-  
licits the patronage of the traveling community.  
No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to  
the guests of the house.

Stages leave daily for all points in the in-  
terior.  
Feb. 12-6m **Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.**

**REMOVAL.**  
**GEORGE ARTHUR**  
**Baker & Confectioner**  
AND DEALER IN  
**Fruits, Nuts, Toys,**  
**FANCY GOODS, &c.**

Has removed his Stock to  
**MULLINS & BUNT'S Old Stand, on**  
**SECOND STREET.**  
Where he will be pleased to see and wait upon all  
Maysville, Ky., April 9th, 1863.

**JOHN A. SEATON, J. B. BRODRICK**  
**SEATON & BRODRICK**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
**DRUGGISTS,**  
AND DEALERS IN  
**MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,**  
**Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.**

**CORNER SECOND COURT STS.**  
**Maysville, Ky.**

**WHEELER & WILSON'S**  
**Sewing Machines!**

Awarded the First Premium as the best  
**Family Sewing Machine,**  
For three successive years at the  
**CINCINNATI MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**  
WITH IMPROVEMENTS!  
GLASS FOOT.  
HEMMER;  
CORDER & BRAIDER.

**MACHINE NEEDLES, COTTONS, &c.**  
For sale by  
**J. B. GIBSON, Agent,**  
TELEGRAPH OFFICE.  
feb. 4th, 1864. **MAYSVILLE.**

**THE HOWE**

**I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW LOT**  
OF THE CELEBRATED HOWE SEWING  
MACHINES, direct from the Manufacturer, and  
will sell them at the lowest possible rate for Cash.  
These Machines are adapted for heavy as well as  
the finest sewing. Call and examine them at the  
residence of S. SHOCKLEY, on Short street.

**Mrs. A. J. SMITH, Agent.**  
NEEDLES AND SPOOL THREADS can be had  
at S. SHOCKLEY'S Store, on Market street.  
Maysville, Ky., Feb. 25th, 1865.

**DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE!!!**  
I OFFER FOR SALE MY BRICK RESI-  
DENCE, situated on the hill side in Mays-  
ville, Ky. The house contains nine rooms, be-  
sides Kitchen, Pantry and Cellar. There is upon  
the lot a Dairy and Brick Stable. The lot is  
large, having upon it about One hundred bear-  
ing Fruit Trees and Vines of the finest quality.  
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